Bailey and Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology 16th edition Tille Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: Taxonomy can be described as a system that

A. classifies, names, and identifies microorganisms in a consistent manner. (Correct)
B. classifies microorganisms, based on their genetic makeup.
C. classifies microorganisms, based on their phenotypic makeup.
D. classifies microorganisms, based on their cellular and colonial traits.

Q: The most basic taxonomic group that can be defined as a collection of bacterial strains that share many common physiologic and genetic features is

A. genus.
B. species. (Correct)
C. class.
D. kingdom.

Q: Colonial and microscopic morphologic properties, along with the pigmentation of colonies, would belong to a microorganism group of _____ characteristics.

A. genotypic
B. taxonomic
C. phenotypic (Correct)
D. subspecies

Q: Which binomial name is correctly written?

A. *Escherichia coli* (Correct)
B. Escherichia *coli*
C. *Escherichia* coli
D. *Escherichia Coli*

Q: The use of a double genus in a microorganism's label, such as *Burkholderia (Pseudomonas),* indicates that the bacterium

A. does not fit well in either group but has some characteristics of both groups.
B. is a genetic cross between the two groups.
C. has been moved from one genus *(Pseudomonas)* to another genus *(Burkholderia).* (Correct)
D. has been moved from one genus *(Burkholderia)* to another genus *(Pseudomonas)*.

Q: A bacterium that has been moved from one genus *(Pseudomonas)* to another genus *(Burkholderia)* would be correctly noted as which one of the following?

A. *Pseudomonas (Burkholderia)*
B. *Burkholderia (Pseudomonas)* (Correct)
C. *Pseudomonas*, formerly *Burkholderia*
D. *Burkholderia*, formerly *Pseudomonas*

Q: The taxon that is composed of similar species that have several important features in common but differ sufficiently to still maintain their status as individual species is which one of the following?

A. Class

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B. Order
C. Family
D. Genus (Correct)

Q: Which binomial name is correctly written?

A. *Staphylococcus Aureus*
B. staphylococcus *aureus*
C. *Staphylococcus aureus* (Correct)
D. *Staphylococcus* aureus

Q: An example of an organism's genotypic characteristic is its

A. macroscopic morphologic structure.
B. microscopic morphologic structure.
C. nucleic acid composition. (Correct)
D. antigenic properties.

Q: An organism is serologically identified in the clinical laboratory. This is an example of which phenotypic property?

A. Subcellular properties
B. Antigenic properties (Correct)
C. Resistant profiles
D. Nucleic acid sequence analysis

Q: Species identification is based on all of the following *except*

A. DNA-DNA hybridization.
B. 16s rRNA (DNA) sequencing.
C. cell wall composition.
D. colonial pigmentation. (Correct)

Q: The difference between a subspecies and biotype is

A. a subspecies has the same genetic makeup. (Correct)
B. a subspecies has a differential expression of the same genes.
C. a subspecies is genetically different than the type species.
D. a biotype and subspecies are the same.

Q: The suffix -aceae is added to the root word of the _____, to designate the family of bacteria.

A. type-species
B. most common organism
C. type-genus (Correct)
D. specific epithet

Q: Polyphasic taxonomy

A. uses proteins or polypeptides to separate and classify microorganisms.
B. uses the different growth phases of organisms for the classification and identification of species.

C. uses both genotypic and phenotypic characteristics for the classification and identification of microorganisms.

D. uses all information including genotypic, phenotypic and phylogenetic information in an attempt to accurately classify and identify microorganisms. (Correct)

Q: This chemotaxonomic method uses the analysis and separation of proteins and peptides that are present in significant numbers to classify and identify microorganisms.

A. Cultivation

B. Microscopy

C. Mass spectroscopy

D. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectroscopy (Correct)